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USEPA-V
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NORTH DITCH BYPASS - OUTBOARD MARINE CORPORATION
DISPOSAL OF EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL AND
PUMPAGE FROM TRENCH DEWATERING

1. Disposal of Excess Excavated Material

The construction of the North Ditch Bypass will result in approximately 4,000 cubic yards of excess excavated material. The USEPA has obtained borings along the path of the intended pipeline route and is performing chemical analyses of the samples obtained. Further chemical analyses will be done as material is excavated. The USEPA expects the material to contain levels of PCBs of approximately 10 ppm or less except that higher levels are expected in the vicinity of the ditch crossing. The following requirements for excavated material are applicable:

a. Soil from the vicinity of the ditch crossing shall be placed on OMC property in the vicinity of the ditch or deposited in the slough area above the ditch crossing in a manner which will not block the natural runoff pattern for the area. The material will be isolated for future disposal as potentially hazardous waste. Other material found to contain PCBs in amounts substantially higher than 10 ppm is to be handled in the same mannter.

b. Material other than that in the vicinity of the ditch crossing and containing approximately 10 ppm of PCB or less may be disposed of in the old GMC spoil area. The site in which it is deposited shall be enclosed by a dike that will prevent natural moisture in the material and rainfall from running over the ground to the harbor. The dike shall be constructed of approved clay or sandy clay soil, placed in

layers 12-inches or less in depth. Each layer shall be thoroughly compacted to achieve sufficient imperviousness for preventing leakage through the dike. The dike shall have a level top berm at least 3 feet wide. Side slopes shall be no steeper than 1 foot vertical to 2 feet horizontal. The top shall be not less than 2-1/2 feet above the highest toe of slope grade inside.

c. Trucks used to convey excavated material in the vicinity of the construction work and to disposal areas shall be maintained water-tight with sheet plastic lining or other approved methods.

2. Pumpage From Trench Dewatering

The amount of necessary pumpage is dependent on the height of the water table at the time of construction but may need to be as high as 500 GPM. As the water may be contaminated, especially in the vicinity of the ditch crossing, special precautions are required. The USEPA normally does not favor discharge to navigable waters of effluents exceeding 1 ppb of PCB although levels up to 10 ppb have been considered acceptable for small volumes of such discharge. The rule is tempered in this case by the fact that the North Ditch when flowing frequently exceeds 10 ppb, and by the fact that this pumpage is not of a continuing nature. The USEPA does not expect pumped water to substantially exceed 10 ppb except in the vicinity of the ditch crossing, however, chemical analyses will be performed by the agency during the course of the work. The following requirements for pumped water are applicable:

a. Water from the vicinity of the ditch crossing or other waters found to exceed 10 ppb may be discharged to a triangular seepage area west of the parking lot up to its capacity, the construction trench, or the ditch after it has been permanently closed to the lake. The USEPA also expects to have a carbon treatment unit available for use if high levels of PCBs are encountered. Costs involved in providing and operating the unit will be borne by the USEPA.

b. Other waters may be discharged to the seepage area, the construction trench, the seepage area up to its capacity, or the ditch at such time as it is closed to the lake.

c. Waters found to have concentrations of PCBs of approximately 1 ppb or less may also be discharged to the ditch when flowing.

It is recognized that there will be a lag in laboratory time necessary for precise application of the above criteria. During such periods, pumpage from areas other than the ditch crossing may be made to the North Ditch so long as efforts are made, by sandbagging or otherwise, to prevent the ditch from flowing.